

### REMARKS

The examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious by Crawley et al.; (5,881,246).

Claim 1 recites to, "construct a multicast routing table and a unicast routing table for the received link state packets, the tables corresponding to a short path tree through multicast routers". The references neither describe nor suggest constructing separate tables of identified multicast routers and unicast routers.

Crawley does not teach or suggest a router creating tables for both OSPF routers and MOSPF routers. Crawley is providing background information regarding router protocols. At Col. 1 lines 27-43, Crawley discusses Open Shortest Path First (OSPF), an example of a link-state routing protocol. Crawley's teachings are directed towards an area of uniform types of routers. When discussing OSPF Crawley states; "Typically, all routers in an autonomous network run the OSPF protocol simultaneously (col. 1, line 35)." Crawley does not discuss a router dealing with OSPF and MOSPF.

At col. 1, lines 55-63, Crawley discusses Multicast Open Shortest Path First (MOSPF). When discussing MOSPF Crawley states, "...MOSPF is able to determine the location of all multicast group members in the network" (col. 1, line 62-63). Crawley does not disclose a router using MOSPF determining or storing information about routers using OSPF. Nor does Crawley disclose a router using OSPF storing information about routers using the MOSPF. Crawley's teachings are not directed towards nor do they suggest dealing with the problems associated with multicast routers and unicast routers in the same area. Crawley is merely providing background information regarding the various types of protocols.

The Examiner also references col. 1./line 64 through col. 2./line 11 in which Crawley discusses Opaque Link State Advertisements (LSA) in this section. This type of advertisement does not suggest a router creating separate tables of both unicast and mulicast routers.

None of the references suggest nor would it be obvious to "construct a multicast routing table and a unicast routing table for the received link state packets" as recited in claim 1.

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The examiner rejected claims 13, and 17 on the same rationale as used in claim 1.  
Claims 13 and 17 are distinguished on the same grounds as previously discussed.

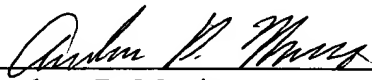
The examiner rejected claims 2-12, 15-16, and 18-22 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over by Crawley et al; (US Patent 5,881,246) in view of Haggery et al. (US Patent 6,331,983).

Claims 2-7, 9-11, 15-16, 18-20, and 22 depend directly or indirectly from claims 1, 13, and 17 and are distinct at least for the reasons discussed therein. Moreover, the claims have additional distinguishing features.

Applicant requests reconsideration and re-examination. Attached is a marked-up version of the changes being made by the current amendment. Applicant asks that all claims be allowed. Please apply any other charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: 2/14/03

  
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**Version with markings to show changes made**

**In the claims:**

Claim 13 has been amended as follows:

13. (Twice Amended) A method of multicast routing, comprising:  
receiving MOSPF (Multicast Open Short Path First) link state advertisements from  
routers in a network;  
constructing a multicast routing table and a unicast routing table from the received  
link state packets, the multicast routing table correlating addresses of destination multicast  
capable routers with addresses of multicast capable routers on a short path tree of multicast  
[capabel]capable routers; and  
performing reverse path forwarding using the multicast routing table.